



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/800,261

03/11/2004

Yasuhiko Uchida

ITECP009

9114

25920 7590 01/08/2009
MARTINE PENILLA & GENCARELLA, LLP
710 LAKEWAY DRIVE
SUITE 200
SUNNYVALE, CA 94085

EXAMINER

DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

01/08/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/800,261	Applicant(s) UCHIDA ET AL.	
	Examiner CHAD DICKERSON	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 October 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-11 and 13-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-11 and 13-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/23/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-11 and 13-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated a new ground(s) of rejection. The previously applied reference Nakami '127 is still being applied to the claims below. The newly added reference of Kuwata '833 is used to replace the reference of Nakami '667. The last added reference of Naito '687 is used to cure any deficiencies in the Kuwata '833 and Nakami '127 references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

Art Unit: 2625

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-7, 10, 11, 13-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuwata '833 (US Pub No 2002/0030833) in view of Nakami '127 (US Pub No 2003/0035127) and Naito '687 (JP Pub No 2001-117687 A).

Re claim 1: Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation apparatus that creates a print job, said print job creation apparatus comprising:

an image acquisition module that acquires an image (i.e. both the digital camera (12) and personal computer equipped with a CPU can both be considered as image acquisition units since both units are used to acquire images; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0079]-[0085]), which is involved in a print job (i.e. the images acquired by these units can be involved in a print job that is sent to the color printer (20) in the system; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0079]-[0085]);

a shooting information-based print setting module that, in the course of selecting a template used for printing, sets either execution or non-execution of shooting information-based printing (i.e. the printer in the system detects whether the memory card, or information transmitted to the printer through cable, includes an image processing control tag that represents a print matching tag in an image data file in Exif format. The use of having data files in Exif format with a PIM tag allows the printer to utilize the camera settings of an image at the time the image data was recorded. The system utilizes the PIM information to reproduce the image and image quality that is present at the time of shooting and this information is conveyed to the printer for an

accurate reproduction reflecting the same image quality, which is similar to decision of setting execution or non-execution shooting information-based printing. Also, the user can acquire an image and not enter any image processing instructions related to the PIM feature of the system. This action performed by the user can serve as not setting a shooting-information based print setting regarding the image; see paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0088]-[0093]), which represents printing with shooting information set at a time of shooting an image (i.e. the parameters such as the target color space, the filming mode are considered as the shooting information. With the output control information conditions such as the brightness, contrast and color balance can be set. These and other parameters can be set automatically when filming, or shooting, of the image occurs. The parameters automatically set can be included in the image during the printing process to reflect the settings in the print job; see figs. 1-3 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]); and

an editing execution module that executes editing in response to an operator's operation (i.e. in the system, the printer or the display device apart of the computer (PC) can be considered as an execution module, since both devices perform editing, or image processing, to the received image data according to the output control information (CI) of the image file GF that is with the received image data; see paragraphs [0133]-[0136]), wherein

in the case of setting execution of the shooting information-based printing by said shooting information-based print setting module (i.e. in the system, the CPU of the color printer can be used to setup the case where shooting information is used in printing

process of a print job in order for that print job to reflect the settings of the image when shooting occurred; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]), and

in the case of setting non-execution of the shooting information-based printing by said shooting information-based print setting module (i.e. the system can set up a situation where shooting information is not reflected in a print job once the print job is sent to the system's color printer; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

However, Kuwata '833 fails to teach said editing execution module executes editing under restrictions on editing to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and said editing execution module executes with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which includes the predetermined editing item.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakami '127. Nakami '127 discloses said editing execution module executes editing under restrictions on editing a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job (i.e. like the reference of in Kuwata '833, Nakami '127 is used to have a digital camera communicate image output information to an external device (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Nakami '127, figure 9 shows that the editing of parameters can be set in an automatic or manual manner. If the user chooses to set the parameters in an automatic manner, it does not allow for the user to change certain predetermined parameters in a manual manner. This restricts the user

from further changing the correction settings of parameters regarding the image data in the automatic mode and this is in response to the user selecting the automatic correction-setting item; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]),

said editing execution module executes with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which includes the predetermined editing item (i.e. in the system, when the user desires to use the manual correction method to change image parameters and these image parameters include the predetermined editing items as shown in figure 9. The manual correction-setting item gives the user to the ability, or permission, to change the editing items related to the image data that will be printed for a print job. Thus, the combination of the features of Nakami '127 with the decision of performing the filming parameters in Nakami '667, the above feature of the claim is performed; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to an editing execution module that executes editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item in order to have the setting values for each of the image parameters to be set automatically or manually (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0065]).

However, the combination of Kuwata '833 and Nakami '127 fails to teach to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Naito '687. Naito '687 discloses to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items (i.e. the Japanese publication is similar to the previously applied references since it involves image data editing and the transferring of this data to another device (same field of endeavor). However, this cited reference can be used to suppress contents on a display screen that the control means (211) should control. In other words, the operator is not able to choose the function that is controlled by the control means. With the edit limitation information mentioned in paragraphs [0051]-[0053], an editing item is prohibited from being selected that is among other available editing items; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0047]-[0055]).

Therefore, in view of Naito '687, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items, incorporated in the device of Kuwata '833, as modified by the features of Nakami '127, in order to not have the operator able to choose a function that is controlled by the system (as stated in Naito '687 paragraph [0047]).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein the shooting information includes at least part of specification of a color space, setting of contrast, setting of saturation, setting of color balance, and setting of a

Art Unit: 2625

shooting mode in both a shooting device and in a printing device (i.e. Kuwata '833 discloses shooting, conditions such as brightness, contrast, color balance and target color space; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with PIM `Print Image Matching` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. PIM, or print image matching, is a processing method in which images are processed based on predetermined parameters before printing is carried out. The system performs the feature of setting the execution or non-execution of the filming conditions in conformity with the Print Image matching as the filming information used for printing since the system allows for the setting of parameters regarding the image settings before printing. The settings are then reflected in a print job once a printer determines that the image file contains the processing conditions needed to accurately reflect the image acquired by the camera so that the image in the camera can be accurately reproduced by the printer; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 4, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print `Exchangeable image file format Print` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the shooting information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print `Exchangeable image file format Print` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the filming, or shooting, information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein the predetermined editing item includes at least part of contour

softening/sharpening, setting of lightness, setting of contrast, color change, change to sepia/monochromatic, and application of a cross filter (i.e. in the system of Kuwata '833, the parameters such as the brightness, contrast, color balance and target color space are all set; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

However, Kuwata '833 fails to teach a print job creation apparatus, said print job creation apparatus further comprising: a printing condition setting module that sets a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakami '127. Nakami '127 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, said print job creation apparatus further comprising:

a printing condition setting module that sets a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation (i.e. in Nakami '127, the user is able to send a printing request to the printer in the system and the CPU (200) of the personal computer recognizes the printing request from the user, the system performs the printing of the print job. This is an example of setting a printing condition of a print job when a user inputs an operation into the system and therefore, the function of the printing condition setting module is performed; see fig. 5; paragraphs [0065]-[0075]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a printing condition setting module that sets a

printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation in order to execute the printing process (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0073]).

Re claim 11: Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation method that creates a print job, said print job creation method comprising the steps of:

(a) acquiring an image (i.e. both the digital camera (12) and personal computer equipped with a CPU can both be considered as image acquisition units since both units are used to acquire images; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0079]-[0085]), which is involved in a print job (i.e. the images acquired by these units can be involved in a print job that is sent to the color printer (20) in the system; see fig. 1; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0079]-[0085]);

(b) setting, in the course of selecting a template used for printing, either execution or non-execution of shooting information-based printing (i.e. the printer in the system detects whether the memory card, or information transmitted to the printer through cable, includes an image processing control tag that represents a print matching tag in an image data file in Exif format. The use of having data files in Exif format with a PIM tag allows the printer to utilize the camera settings of an image at the time the image data was recorded. The system utilizes the PIM information to reproduce the image and image quality that is present at the time of shooting and this information is conveyed to the printer for an accurate reproduction reflecting the same image quality, which is similar to decision of setting execution or non-execution shooting information-based printing. Also, the user can acquire an image and not enter any

image processing instructions related to the PIM feature of the system. This action performed by the user can serve as not setting a shooting-information based print setting regarding the image; see paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0088]-[0093]), which represents printing with shooting information set at a time of shooting an image (i.e. the parameters such as the target color space, the filming mode are considered as the shooting information. With the output control information conditions such as the brightness, contrast and color balance can be set. These and other parameters can be set automatically when filming, or shooting, of the image occurs. The parameters automatically set can be included in the image during the printing process to reflect the settings in the print job; see figs. 1-3 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]); and

(c) executing editing in response to an operator's operation (i.e. in the system, the printer or the display device apart of the computer (PC) can be considered as an execution module, since both devices perform editing, or image processing, to the received image data according to the output control information (CI) of the image file GF that is with the received image data; see paragraphs [0133]-[0136]), wherein

in the case of setting execution of the shooting information-based printing (i.e. in the system, the CPU (51) of the color printer can be used to setup the case where filming, or shooting, information is used in printing process of a print job in order for that print job to reflect the settings of the image when filming occurred; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]), and

in the case of setting non-execution of the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the system can set up a situation where filming, or shooting, information is not reflected in a print job once the print job is sent to the system's color printer (51); see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

However, Nakami '667 fails to teach the executing includes executing editing under restrictions on editing to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and the executing includes executing with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakami '127. Nakami '127 discloses the executing includes executing editing under restrictions on editing a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job (i.e. like the reference of in Kuwata '833, Nakami '127 is used to have a digital camera communicate image output information to an external device (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Nakami '127, figure 9 shows that the editing of parameters can be set in an automatic or manual manner. If the user chooses to set the parameters in an automatic manner, it does not allow for the user to change certain predetermined parameters in a manual manner. This restricts the user from further changing the correction settings of parameters regarding the image data in the automatic mode and this is in response to the user selecting the automatic correction-setting item; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]) and

the executing includes executing with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item (i.e. in the system, when the user desires to use the manual correction method to change image parameters and these image parameters include the predetermined editing items as shown in figure 9. The manual correction-setting item gives the user to the ability, or permission, to change the editing items related to the image data that will be printed for a print job. Thus, the combination of the features of Nakami '127 with the decision of performing the filming parameters in Nakami '667, the above feature of the claim is performed; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of the executing includes executing editing under restrictions on editing a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and the executing includes executing with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item in order to have the setting values for each of the image parameters to be set automatically or manually (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0065]).

However, the combination of Kuwata '833 and Nakami '127 fails to teach to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Naito '687. Naito '687 discloses to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items (i.e. the Japanese publication is similar to the previously applied references since it involves

image data editing and the transferring of this data to another device (same field of endeavor). However, this cited reference can be used to suppress contents on a display screen that the control means (211) should control. In other words, the operator is not able to choose the function that is controlled by the control means. With the edit limitation information mentioned in paragraphs [0051]-[0053], an editing item is prohibited from being selected that is among other available editing items; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0047]-[0055]).

Therefore, in view of Naito '687, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature to prohibit a predetermined editing item among available editing items, incorporated in the device of Kuwata '833, as modified by the features of Nakami '127, in order to not have the operator able to choose a function that is controlled by the system (as stated in Naito '687 paragraph [0047]).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein the shooting information includes at least part of specification of a color space, setting of contrast, setting of saturation, setting of color balance, and setting of a shooting mode in both a shooting device and in a printing device (i.e. Kuwata '833 discloses shooting, conditions such as brightness, contrast, color balance and target color space; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein said step (b) sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with PIM `Print Image Matching` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. PIM, or print image matching, is a processing method in which images are processed based on predetermined parameters before printing is carried out. The system performs the feature of setting the execution or non-execution of the filming conditions in conformity with the Print Image matching as the filming information used for printing since the system allows for the setting of parameters regarding the image settings before printing. The settings are then reflected in a print job once a printer determines that the image file contains the processing conditions needed to accurately reflect the image acquired by the camera so that the image in the camera can be accurately reproduced by the printer; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 14, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print `Exchangeable image file format Print` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the shooting

Art Unit: 2625

information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein said step (b) sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print 'Exchangeable image file format Print' as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the filming, or shooting, information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

Kuwata '833 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein the predetermined editing item includes at least part of contour softening/sharpening, setting of lightness, setting of contrast, color change, change to sepia/monochromatic, and application of a cross filter (i.e. in the system of Kuwata '833, the parameters such as the brightness, contrast, color balance and target color space are all set; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0066]-[0077] and [0078]-[0094]).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

However, Kuwata '833 fails to teach a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakami '127. Nakami '127 discloses a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation (i.e. in Nakami '127, the user is able to send a printing request to the printer in the system and the CPU (200) of the personal computer recognizes the printing request from the user, the system performs the printing of the print job. This is an example of setting a printing condition of a print job when a user inputs an operation into the system and therefore, the function of the printing condition setting module is performed; see fig. 5; paragraphs [0065]-[0075]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation in order to execute the printing process (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0073]).

5. Claims 8, 9, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuwata '833, as modified by Nakami '127 and Naito '687, and further in view of Hui '010 (USP 6237010).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

However, Kuwata '833 fails to teach a print job creation apparatus, said print job creation apparatus further comprising: a print service setting module that sets one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, said print job creation apparatus further comprising:

a print service setting module that sets one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature. These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the

application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a print service setting module that sets one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Kuwata '833, modified by Nakami '127 and Naito '687, and further in view of Hui '010 are disclosed above.

However, Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 fails to teach a print job creation apparatus, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing

Art Unit: 2625

service, a label printing service, and an album printing service (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature. These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a print job creation apparatus, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 and Naito '687 are disclosed above.

However, Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 fails to teach a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation, prior to at least said step (b).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation, prior to at least said step (b) (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature. These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation. Since the order of operation of setting the parameters shown in figure 3 can be performed in any

Art Unit: 2625

order, the above limitation occurring before step (b) is also performed by Hui '010; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation, prior to at least said step (b) in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Kuwata '833, modified by Nakami '127 and Naito '687, and further in view of Hui '010 are disclosed above.

However, Kuwata '833 in view of Nakami '127 fails to teach a print job creation method, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 18, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label

printing service, and an album printing service (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature. These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of a print job creation method, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

7. Herbert '003 (US Pub No 2003/0161003) discloses application software that is used to connect a camera with the user's computer to arrange, organize and manipulate image data.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Art Unit: 2625

/C. D./
/Chad Dickerson/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625